THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Laues, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1853. No. 102.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

"FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—St.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Connexions who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 18, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

EXCURSION to BEAUFORT via NEWBERN. The splendid Low Pressure Steamer, ASTORIA, Capt. Longman, will make an excursion to the above place, for the purpose of giving her passengers an opportunity of attending the sale of lots at Carolina City, near Beaufort, which sale takes place on Monday the 31st inst. The Steamer will leave Washington on the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Newbern, where passengers will remain one night, and take the Steamer next morning for Beaufort at 6 A. M. Fare from Washington via Newbern to Beaufort, $4. Fare for the round trip from either place to Beaufort and back, $6. Meals extra. BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, Oct. 4, 1853. 94—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday, the 10th day of November *proximo.*
W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R.,
Raleigh, October 10, 1853. 94—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Two STEADY good workmen, can find employment on application to T. R. FENTRESS,
No. 19, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
City papers copy.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hoofiands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petefins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO THE LEGAL heirs and representatives of William Garrett, and his wife Jemima Garrett, formerly of Washington County, N. C.; that Mary Garrett, who died in said County in March last, in her last Will and Testament, left to them, a legacy of $600, which will be paid over, at any time upon presenting themselves, and legally identifying their relationship.
H. G. SPRUILL, } Exe'r of Mary
A. F. GARRETT, } Garrett.
Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 8th, 1853. 96—
Papers in Columbus, Miss., will please copy.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Emb'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gent's Merino Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Bowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete out it.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.
A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.
Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper, by a Country Curate.
Horsemanship, founded on new principles, including the breaking and training of horses, by F. Baucher.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Sam'l L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
The Architecture of Country Houses, by A. J. Downing.
The Builders Guide, or complete system of Architecture, by A. Benjamin.
The American Architect, by John W. Ritch. First and second series.
Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by W. L. POMFROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

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Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

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September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

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The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francoles Michaud, translated from the French, by W. Robson, 3 vols. 12 mo.
Regal Rome, an introduction to Roman History by Francis W. Newman.
Memoirs of the Life of the Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, 2 vols. 12 mo.
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Personal Sketches of his own times, by Sir Josiah Barrington, Judge of the high court of admiralty in Ireland, &c.
Our Village, by Miss Mitford. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1853. 94—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
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Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,
Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,
Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,
Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,
Youatt on the Pig,
Hoare on the Grape Vine,
Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
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Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Cloton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmerets and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in

IMPROVEMENT OF TAR RIVER.

WASHINGTON Oct. 8, 1853.

His Excellency David S. Reid:

DEAR SIR: I am requested by the Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of Tar River to hand you the enclosed Report of Col. Thompson to the Board and to state that they have employed Col. Thompson to superintend the improvement and that the work will be prosecuted with energy as soon as the necessary machinery and hands can be obtained. Very respectfully,

Your obt. serv't.
R. L. MYERS.

REPORT

Upon the Survey of the Tar River, extending from Hardy's Creek, about four miles below Greenville, to Tarborough, showing the Plans and Estimates for the proposed Improvement for that distance.

To W. NORFLEET, W. J. BLOW, *and* R. L. MYERS, ESQ'RS, *the Commissioners in charge of the expenditures for the improvement of Tar River from near Greenville, in Pitt County, to Tarborough, in the County of Edgecombe.*

GENTLEMEN: Having been employed by you to make the Survey and necessary examinations, plans and estimates for the improvement of the Tar River, I have the honor herewith to report the result.

From the difficulty of procuring proper Assistant Engineers, the Survey was not begun until the 1st of June, although it was expected under the arrangements with you, that it could have been commenced by the 15th of May. It was finished and the party discharged on the 4th of July following, with the exception of one of the Assistant Engineers, Mr. S. T. Abert, who was retained to aid in the construction of the Charts and Plans preparatory to the estimate.

The Survey could not have been made at a more favorable season, as the water continued at or near the lowest summer stage during its prosecution.

The Survey was begun at the first obstruction to the navigation about 4 miles below Greenville, and 400 feet below the mouth of Hardy's Creek. The distance to Tarborough was found to be 30 miles 3213 feet, measured on the north bank of the river, and the rise for that distance 12 feet and 3-10th of a foot, which, for the whole distance, is an average of a fraction over 4-10ths of a foot to the mile.

The stream was guaged just below Tarborough, and its capacity, at the then stage of water, was found to be 22,200 cubic feet per minute.

The plan of reference, or Zero, was assumed at the ordinary low water of summer; it was designated by gentlemen familiar with the river, and found to be very correct, as the tide guages, which were established with reference to this plan throughout the survey, clearly prove.

The *line of level* was conducted upon the low water surface, by D. G. McDuffie, Esq., and the plan of reference was carried along with the survey by means of the tide guages established for that purpose, and examined at the end of each day's work. He had also in charge all the cross sections, showing the depths at low water, which were taken 50 feet apart throughout each shoal, the depths upon the section line being taken every 10 feet, and the borings to ascertain the substratum of the River, as often as considered necessary for that purpose.

The compass line showing the Topography was conducted on the North bank of the river by S. T. Abert, Esq., exhibiting, as will be seen on the Chart, all the features of the valley of the river, the height of its banks, and shoals, &c.

The plane of descent of the Tar River at low summer water, as will be seen by reference to the Profile, is of remarkable uniformity, corresponding sufficiently near, for all practicable purposes, to the plan of reference. The works have, therefore, all been planned with reference to this plan, regard being had to the rise of freshets, and especially with a view to avoid the overflow of the arable lands upon the river margin.

It can safely be asserted that with dams of such inconsiderable heights as will be found to be adopted in this Report, there will be no more arable land submerged during the period of floods than is now, and strange as it may appear to those who are not familiar with the operation, the practical effect of much higher dams, upon other and much bolder streams, where due regard has been observed between the height of the dams and the height of the banks, has not been to cause the overflow of any more lands in floods than was known to be the case before their erection. This has been ascertained by comparing the level of the heights of the floods before and after the erection of works of this character.

Fears, I understand, are entertained by some that the dams will operate to prevent the running of fish. If they will reflect that the usual season for the running of fish is in the winter and spring months, when the waters are usually high, and when such low dams could scarcely be appreciated, they must conclude that the improvement can have no such effect.

The cross sections of the river, showing its depth at low water, and the borings upon these cross sections to ascertain the character of the foundations, and the depth of the overlying sand and mud, were very numerous, amounting to 159 upon the different shoals. They clearly show the character of the river bottom. The sand varies from 3 to 6 feet in depth, when the boring rod invariably struck a compact hard, blue substratum, which was in some cases clay, and in others marl. Occasivnally the rod would indicate a species of rock, as was the case a short distance below Bensboro', and at some other points.

This substratum furnishes as reliable foundations as could be desired in the absence of rock. From the character of the river, its numerous shoals, as will be seen upon the chart, and from the tortuous course of the channel through them, and the difficulty of collecting and confining the water, in order to obtain a sufficient depth in the channel, together with the belief that none but as perfect a navigation as possible would ensure the expectations of the friends of the Improvement, I have adopted as the plan of the works a slack water navigation, *with low dams*, for which purpose there is an ample supply of water at all seasons.

There will be in all four locks and dams. The first will be established below the Sycamore shoal, about 2 miles below Greenville; the comb of this dam will be raised 4 feet above the low water surface of the river—it will create a navigable pool of about 7 miles in length. The second Dam will be established just below Bryant's Creek, not quite 5 miles above Greenville; the comb of this dam will be raised 5 feet above low water—it will form a navigable pool of about 7½ miles in length. The third dam will be established about half a mile above Walston's landing; the comb of this dam will be 5 35-100ths feet above low water surface—it will form a navigable pool of about 7¼th miles in length. The fourth dam will be placed about half a mile above Sparta; the comb of this dam will be 5 6-10th feet above low water surface—it will form a navigable pool of about 7¼th miles in length, up to the bridge at Tarborough.

These dams will insure a depth of water sufficient at the ordinary *low water* of summer, for the purposes of navigation, affording a depth of 3½ feet at that time upon the mitre sills of the locks, sufficient to carry on an amount of trade far greater than the friends of the proposed improvement could desire, but looking to the future it is thought to be none too much.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED WORKS.

The dimensions of the locks between the main sills will be 112 feet, with the exception of the first lock calculated for larger boats, which will be 130 feet between the main sills. The width of the lock-chambers will be 25 feet; the *tail bay* will extend 20 feet below the lower main sill; the *fore bay* will extend 8 feet above the upper recess. The total length of the lock walls, with the exception of the first lock, will be 157 feet—those of the first lock will be 175 feet. The width of the lock walls will be 15 feet.

The foundations will be formed by driving piles 4 feet apart, in rows across the space to be occupied by the lock. The piles to penetrate the substratum—those piles will be sawed off to the proper level—they will be connected together with 12 x 12 timbers bolted to their heads, upon these timbers there will be three courses of 2 inch plank battoning one upon the other, secured by trunails and 6 inch spikes; the two last courses will be jointed. The upper course of planking will constitute the bottom of the lock-chamber, and the foundation for the mitre sills and side walls. There will be four rows of short piling, 2 inches thick, driven across the foundation into the substratum of the river, and a suitable puddling placed above each row to prevent any under current through the foundation; one row at the head of the lock; one at the tail, and one under each mitre sill. The sand will be excavated to the substratum for the extent of the puddling. The outside of the foundation will be sheet-piled with 4 inch plank tongued and grooved, and well secured to the timbers upon which the planking of the lock bottom rests. The entire space between the piles will be filled with such material as may be approved, up to a level with the top of the timbers connecting the heads of the piles.

The *lock walls* will be 13 x 8 inches high and 15 feet thick; they will be formed by courses of range timbers connected by ties every 10 feet; the timbers to be 12 x 12 inches and secured to the ties by dove tailed joints and trunails. The cribs thus formed will be filled with suitable packing, if it can be found in a natural state; if not, strong facines will be constructed of suitable dimensions filled with a material of sufficient specific gravity, and the crib walls packed with these in layers. These facines are simply cylindrical hurdles, formed by a strong matling upon upright sticks of 1 inch diameter, with heads to fit. They are extensively used in fortifications, and all works of art where stone cannot be had. The inner sides of the lock walls will be lined with two courses of sheeting; the first course of 2 inch plank, and the second course of 1 inch plank. Each course to be jointed so as to secure water tight lock chambers. There will be one course of 2 inch sheeting secured upon the outside of the lock walls, and a coping course on the top. The timbers will be rabitted to receive the ends of the plank, and secure a strong and workmanlike finish. The planking will be secured by spikes and stout nails, in such numbers as will be designated. The recesses will be 18 inches deep and lined in the same way as the lock-chamber. The miter sills, hollow quoins and lock gates will be formed out of such timber as may be approved, and in accordance with plans and drawings to be furnished. There will be a pier-head extending up the river, in a line with the prolongation of the inner side of the outer lock wall, to form a safe bay for boats in entering and passing out of the locks.

DAMS.

These dams will be provided with aprons to receive the shock of water from the over fall, and prevent scouring out below the dam. There will be four rows of piles properly shod and driven four feet apart across the river into the substratum. These piles will be connected by 12 x 12 timbers in such a manner as may be directed, and sheeted with 3 inch plank. This apron will be sheet-piled upon the upper and lower sides, and upon this apron will be constructed a brush dam. By using pine saplins, the butt ends of which will be boxed into longitudinal timbers and bolted, upon each layer of saplin there will be placed a proper coursing of suitable material, then another course of saplins, and so on until the same is raised to its proper height. The top course of filling on the dam will be covered and protected with facines, if no other suitable material can be found. The dam will batter up stream 6 inches to the foot. The abutments will be formed upon the same principle and shelted on the three exposed sides, and protected by a guard bank on the up stream side faced with facines. The apron will be two feet below the pond-water of the dam next below, so that it will always be submerged.

ESTIMATE.

The first dam, including abutments, &c.,	$ 3,800
" " lock, " every thing,	12,738
Total, including contingencies,	$16,538
The second dam, including abutments,	$ 3,778
" " lock, " every thing,	10,688
Total, including contingencies,	$14,466
The third dam, including abutments,	$ 3,388
" " lock, " every thing,	10,688
	$14,076
Amount brought forward,	$45,080
The fourth dam, including abutments,	3,025
" " lock, " every thing,	10,688
	$58,793
Add for clearing out logs, cutting trees from the banks, and dredging, &c.,	$15,603
Total estimate,	$74,396

From the above description of the works proposed, and the estimate of their probable cost, it will be seen that an improvement can be obtained efficient in its character, and at so inconsiderable a cost that had it have pleased an all-wise Providence to have located Tar River a few degrees further North, it would have been eagerly seized upon and rendered navigable long since. Capitalists would have gladly invested their money for that purpose, and the Depots upon its banks would no sooner have been emptied by the numerous boats navigating its waters, bearing their rich freights to Washington, the important shipping port at its mouth, than they would have been rapidly filled again by the stimulus which would have been given to productions of all kinds.

And what I ask is there to prevent the realization of such a future under present circumstances? Is there a fairer country or a more productive one for its extent in the whole South, than the country traversed by this portion of the river? Agriculture, as is well known, is further advanced in Edgecombe county than in any other portion of North Carolina, if not in the whole South; and marl is abundant there as well as in Pitt County, to render the lands even yet more fertile and enduring. This improvement would necessarily be the great highway for the abundant and accumulating productions of this prolific region; they would seek it as their natural outlet to market; they would seek it because it would be, beyond all question, the cheapest outlet they could find, bringing back at little cost all the requirements of the country—groceries, salt, lime, plaster and guano.

I have been furnished by a gentleman of Washington, who has taken the trouble to collect the amounts in a way which can be relied upon, with the following table of produce, received at Washington from Greenville and other points above Greenville, on Tar River, from the 1st July 1852 to the 30th of June, 1853:

1852.	Barrels Turpentine,	Barrels Tar,	Barrels Spirits Turpentine,	Bar'ls Rosin,	Bales Cotton,	Bushels Corn
July,	5,365	737	446	941	30	5,653
August,	5,070	1,715	215	512	—	4,448
September,	5,090	2,157	147	91	25	4,977
October,	8,276	1,863	261	553	88	4,970
November,	8,483	1,150	147	75	1,094	3,120
December,	7,891	1,954	174	416	2,542	558
1853.						
January,	8,897	885	71	916	680	18,721
February,	9,780	911	182	165	1,440	20,578
March,	5,731	4,126	179	644	71	15,749
April,	5,264	3,794	180	531	917	17,891
May,	6,425	1,624	284	208	226	12,879
June,	4,180	1,743	597	172		4,000
	81,211	22,639	2,883	5,222	7,122	111,524

If from this table we add together the barrels of raw turpentine, tar and rosin, we find that they amount to 109,072 barrels, which at a toll of 2 cents per barrel, and this no doubt would be a large average, would yield $2,181 44

2,888 barrels of spirits at 4 cents toll,			115 32
7,122 bales of cotton at 8	"	"	569 76
111,524 bushels of corn at ¾	"	"	836 43
			$3,702 95

This would yield an interest at 6 per cent upon $61,700. But the same gentleman who furnished the above table writes thus: "Besides these leading articles above named, there is a large amount of bacon, green polk, lard, peas, beans, &c. &c., which is received or sold to victualers, and of which we can get no account." These would of course swell the amount of tolls. But to this we have got to add the tolls upon the up stream freight, which would increase the amount of tolls to fully 6 per cent upon the estimate, and if we consider the valuable water power which would be created by the dams, the rents from which would still further increase the revenue to the Improvement, it would appear that even more than 6 per cent would be realized.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it appears to me that you must adopt the opinions which have been irresistably forced upon my mind, that the Improvement in every point of view is eminently desirable—that it will be promotive of all the true interests of the country—that it would have the tendency to add greatly to the growth and business of the flourishing town of Tarborough, as well as of Greenville and Washington. They would become the depots for the drainage of the productions of rich and fertile districts of country; and finally that so inconsiderable an investment to accomplish such great ends cannot fail to prove a paying one.

It is due to the gentlemen who acted as Assistant Engineers upon this survey, D. G. McDuffie and S. T. Abert, Esq. to bear testimony to their zeal and industry in prosecuting the work, and collecting the data upon which these estimates are based.

Respectfully submitted,
by your ob't servant,
W. BEVERHO UT THOMPSON,
Civil Engineer.

Newbern, Sept. 20, 1853.

A FARMER'S KITCHEN,

OR, OLD TIMES IN NEW ENGLAND.

A picture of one of these scenes of comfort has lately fallen under my observation. What can be more cheerful and pleasant than the view of a farmer's kitchen, taken during the evening meal of a cool Autumn day? It is a picture of the calm happiness of rural life.

The kitchen of the old farm house of New England is not the scullery, or mere cooking place of some modern houses—a dirty hole or comfortless out room or sort of human bake-oven where the cook is almost as much cooked as the food. No, it is a room perhaps 24 feet long and 16 wide, well lighted, warm, near, and every way comfortable. Upon one side there is a fine place large enough to roast a whole ox, in which a great fire of logs sends up a cheerful blaze, lighting up the whole room, so its brightness might be seen through the great uncurtained windows like a beacon light to the traveller as he comes down the slope of yonder hill two miles away, and makes him involuntarily thank God in anticipation, for the good things spread out upon the great table standing between the window and the fire.

Let us take note of this old-fashioned meal. At the head of the table sits a matron of some 60 summers—though in appearance there is nothing of the winter of the old age about her—her dress is a gown of homespun worsted, well fortified with flannels from the same manufactory, and bids defiance to the Autumn winds of a rigorous climate. She wears a cap on her head, and shoes and stockings upon the feet, that were made in pursuance of the best medical recipe ever written,—"Keep the head cool and the feet dry, and warm"—for the stockings are the product of busy fingers and idle moments with many housewives, and the shoes of stout leather, were made for service, and the cap is a mere ornament—a snow wreath among raven locks—and her face is the indication of health and happiness.

Upon her right hand sits the farmer, dressed in a butternut-colored coat, blue pants, buff vest, white linen shirt—every article home made—stout boots and black silk cravat—for he has been to town, and this is his holiday suit. Below him sits Jedcdiah, Ebenezer, Abraham and Solomon all *economical names*, for they can be shortened in common use to Jed. Eb. Ab and Sol. Two of these wear the check-woolen winter frock of New England farmers—the others are in round jackets—they are school boys. Upon the left sits Mary, Adeline and Mehetable, pictures of rural beauty and health. The eldest is "dressed up;" she has been to town with her father, she has a gown of "boughten stuff," around her neck is a boa of colored lamb's wool, knit by her own hands, fastened in the throat with grandmother's silver brooch. The other two are in check woolen, spun, wove, colored and made up under the same roof.

Further down the table are three athletic young men, day laborers upon the farm—sons of neighboring farmers—one of whom is eyeing the charms of sweet Mary with an expression easily read by a good physiognomist. The group is completed by the schoolmaster, a young man with a glowing eye which speaks of an intellect that will tell upon the world some day with as much force as though he had not been obliged to obtain his education by Summer labor and Winter teaching. He is oneof New England's rising sons. The meal is for men who toil. At one end of the table stands a pot of ample dimensions, smoking from the great oven, flanking the fire place, of that most excellent of New England cookeries.

"A dish of baked beans,"

crowned with a great square piece of salt fat pork, crisped and rich. Lower down, a broad pewter platter hold the remains of the "boiled victuals" that formed the dinner—beef, pork, potatoes, cabbage, beets and turnips—a pile that might rival a small hay cock in size and shape—a plate of rye and Indian bread, cold, and another made of rye flour are untouched; for a great loaf just drawn from the oven, nice browned and hot, is offered in great broken pieces to tempt the appetite to one of the richest repasts ever given to an epicure. By the side of the old lady stands a black earthen teapot, the contents of which are freely offered, but only accepted by two of them, as the rich new milk or hearty old cider, is preferred as a beverage, morning, noon, and night, by those old fashioned hearty laborers. We must not forget that never failing accompaniment of the evening meal at this season of the year in New England, for 'tis New England's proudest dish, the golden pumpkin sweetest pie.

God being thanked for his great bounties after the close of this happy meal, all draw in a circle around the great fire place. Father is finishing off an axe-helve, Jed is mending a pair of boots, and one of the hired men upon the other side of the same bench is repairing a wagon harness—both use the same tools. The other two are employed, one shelling corn and the other helping Mary peel pumpkins, which are cut in slices and hung upon poles overhead. This is Mary's accepted lover. Happy hearts and blessed industry. Mary, Ab and Sol, are engaged with the school master around the big table, lighted with a home made candle; they are studying geography, writing and arithmetic—fitting themselves for future statesmen. Mother is making a new coat for one of the boys, Ada is ironing at a side table, and Hetty is washing the supper dishes at another. There are two other members of this happy family group—the cat occupies the top of the blue-dye tub, which stands in the corner of the fire place, and Bose sleeps quietly under the table.

Directly, and before any sound is audible to human ear, he gets up, walks out into the long entry and gives a loud sharp bark at the outside door, and stands waiting the approaching step. Soon satisfied that the new comer is a friend, he retires again to his repose, and three or four boys that look as though they might be brothers to those already described, so much are they dressed alike, enter and draw around a table with the others and the school master. These are from a neighboring farm, sons of a widow, who have till now been so much engaged with the labors of the farm, they have been unable to attend the school in the day time, but are determined to lose none of the evening opportunities to keep along with their class. They will make honest, intelligent, industrious farmers. The old folks welcome them heartily, and the young ones are all rejoiced at their arrival. The old lady inquires why in the world their mother did not come along; and Mary, the kind-hearted Mary, is so sorry to hear that it is because Sarah is not so well, and mother is very busy in getting their new clothes done so they can go to school as soon as they finish picking apples. "John," says she, "let us hurry and get through our stent and we will go over to the widow's and while I help her with her sewing, you shall read for the amusement of poor Sarah, for an hour or two." "If that is the case," says the father, laying down the axe-handle, "my good children, you shall go now. I will finish your work." "And Mary, my dear girl, don't go empty-handed," says mother, "you know from experience how sweet little delicacies brought by friendly hands to the side of a sick bed, are to the poor invalid."

"Hetty, my dear, if you have done your dishes, you must get your cards and make a few rolls, for I am quite out of grey yarn, and we must have some more stockings in the work. Old man, don't cut that pumpkin too thick. Ada, daughter, get a plate of doughnuts and some of those nice fall pippins and set them on the table. I guess these boys can eat a few while they are cyphering. I do wonder if you have got light enough. Sol, get another candle, I am sure such industrious boys ought to have all the light they want."

Thus, my readers, I have given you a slight outline of a farmer's home, such as it should always be, and such as I am proud to say many an American farmer can boast of even these degenerate days of "boughtenstuff gowns," and a lack-sadaisical lounging of farmers's girls, who are miserable and tired of nothing to do. How do you like the picture? If well, imitate it. It is a happiness easily acquired.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1853

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the General Assembly at the Session of 1848-'49, I do by this my Proclamation set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the 24th day of the month, to be observed *as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving.*

On said day I recommend that all secular employments be suspended, that ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their Congregations for public worship, that the people of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of Virtue and Religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Given under my hand and the Great seal of the State, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1853, and in the 78th year of American Independence.

SEAL.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
SAM'L. F. ADAMS, Jr.
Private Secretary.

THE DISTRIBUTION QUESTION.

Mr. Venable takes the ground, in the prospectus of the "Statesman," issued by his friends, Messrs. Cantwell & Whitaker, that "the power "to dispose of the public lands" being explicitly declared in the Constitution, the exercise of that power is a question of policy both as to the time and the mode." This is what the prospectus says—let us see what the Constitution says. That instrument declares that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." It would have been quite as well, it seems to us, if the gentlemen had quoted the whole of the sentence, for the whole of it is certainly necessary to a clear understanding of its intent and meaning. "Congress," says the Constitution, "shall have power to dispose of *and* make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory *or other property* belonging to the United States"; the word *and* is used, and the sentence is thus linked together, and besides, "other property" is included in the clause referred to. Well, we now have the whole sentence before us—what do the words "*dispose of*" mean? "To dispose, from *dispono*, or *dis* and *pono*," says Crabbe, signifies "to put apart for a particular use"—"the disposal of property is in the hands of the rightful owner"; and Webster defines it to be "to part with; to sell; to alienate." In another place he says, "to *give away* or transfer by authority." So much for the meaning of the term.

It is known that the question of the public lands or territories of the States was one of much difficulty under the old Confederation; indeed, the States of Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware insisted in the strongest terms upon a restriction of the boundaries of certain Western States, New Jersey, for example, resolving in 1799, "that this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right, in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontiers of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, individuals at the commencement of the present war; that the same hath been, or may be gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought therefore to be *a common estate*, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States." Maryland refused, for three years, to accede to the articles of Confederation in consequence of having failed to obtain an amendment on this point; and in September, 1780, Congress "earnestly recommended to those States, who have claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers as may effectually remove the obstacle to a final ratification of the articles of Confederation"; and in October of the same year Congress resolved "that the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress, shall be disposed of for the *common benefit* of the United States," &c. Cessions were accordingly made by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, by South Carolina in 1787, by North Carolina in 1789, by Connecticut in 1800, and by Georgia in 1802. The preamble of the deed of cession of North Carolina is as follows: "Whereas, the United States in Congress assembled have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union claiming or owning vacant western territory, to make cessions of part of the same as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of debts as of establishing the harmony of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said western territory being also desirous that such cession should be made, in order to obtain a more ample protection than they have heretofore received: Now this State, being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, [honest old North Carolina!] as well as the establishing the harmony of the United States, [patriotic and Union-loving old North Carolina!] and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens," &c. As to the ceded lands being a common fund the deed of cession says, "that all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be considered as a *common fund* for the use and benefit of the United States, North Carolina included, *according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure*, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, *and for no other use or purpose whatever.*" The italics are our own. There is nothing said here about a distribution of the lands or their proceeds among the States; but the lands were ceded to a government which, it was hoped, would endure forever, to "hasten the extinguishment of debts," to "establish the harmony of the United States," and to be considered as a "common fund" for the use of all, "according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure." Congress, in accepting these cessions, acquired sovereignty and jurisdiction for the general government over these lands; and the question itself, involving conflicting interests and alienation of feeling between States, having been settled by the clause in the Constitution which we have quoted, that body proceeded to "dispose of" these lands as a *common agent* for the *common benefit*. Is not this so? If the States making these cessions had made them only with the view of extinguishing the public debt, would not some of them have so declared, and have reserved an ultimate interest, as separate States, in the lands which might remain after the debt was paid? And would not the framers of the Constitution, many of them fresh from the Legislatures which made these cessions, have insisted upon a different clause in the Constitution from the one we have quoted? How easy would it have been, when that instrument was framed, to have inserted something like this: Congress shall have power to dispose of the territory or lands belonging to the United States until such time as the public debt shall have been discharged; and the lands which may remain shall revert or be ceded back to the States respectively which made the cession. On the contrary, the framers of that instrument, with a full knowledge of all the difficulties surrounding the subject, and being desirous of settling the question for all time, declared that Congress should have power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting" the lands—not to distribute their proceeds, or divide the lands themselves among the States, for if the lands were divided among the States—if a final distribution were made of them in this way, then that portion of the clause which authorizes "needful rules and regulations" would be meaningless and of none effect! Is not this so? And if not, will Mr. Venable enlighten us to the contrary? But, it will be argued, to "*dispose of*" signifies among other things, *to give;* and it is claimed that Congress ought to give the lands to the States. But this argument, be it remembered, is urged by those who contend that the lands already belong to the States; and how can the States receive as *a gift* what they, according to this argument, now hold as *a right*? But is it not better, it is further argued, to divide them among all the States, than to have them squandered on a few new States? It is better, according to our humble judgment, to do neither. Whigs certainly have no right to complain of this so-called system of squandering, for their President, Mr. Fillmore, signed bills which are supposed to have been highly favorable to new and unjust to the old States; and Democrats cannot be seriously damaged, we apprehend, in the number of acres of land they hope to receive when the plunder begins, by reposing a little generous confidence in Gen. Pierce. He is himself the son of an old State, and the friend of all; and as he is just in his purposes, and true to the platform on which he was elected, he will see to it, by the use of the veto if necessary, that the lands are "disposed of," as the Constitution intended they should be, for the advantage and benefit of all. But, say the friends of land distribution, we admit it is unconstitutional to divide the proceeds, yet the lands may be divided, and why not? The States are in debt, it is further argued, and a portion of the lands would not only free them of debt, but enable them to go forward with internal improvements and Common Schools. Suppose, then, we waive the Constitutional question involved in a proposition to divide the lands, and look at the proposition as one of expediency: The lands, in the first place, are in debt to the general government some forty or fifty millions of dollars; will it not be the duty of the States to free the lands of this debt to the common government before taking them in charge as separate owners? In the second place, the lands, in the hands of one agent, yield only about two millions per annum; would they yield one-half, or one-fourth as much if under the control of the separate States, with thirty-one offices and thirty-one agents where we now have one? Again, what is to prevent the price from falling from one dollar and a quarter to ten or twenty cents per acre, if each State with its of certain Western States, New Jersey, for example, millions of acres should enter the market? And who, in this event, would become the purchasers? Capitalists, who would buy for a trifle to sell again at an advance—foreigners, who would import thousands of tenants, who would rapidly form free States to oppose and circumscribe slavery; and hardy sons of the old States, who would flock to the new lands, to be purchased for a shilling an acre, and thus drain us of our best and most useful population. *Would North Carolina gain by such a policy as this?* And how much would she elevate herself in the scale of intelligence and wealth, by internal improvements or by Common Schools, based upon the pittance obtained from these lands, if at the same time she held up to her citizens a perpetual invitation to abandon her, and seek new homes and improved fortunes on lands to be had almost for the asking? But, say the land distributionists, we would take the land warrants and hold them up for ten or twenty years, and in that time we should be sure of a good price for our share. Would not other States do the same? But if not, what would be gained by it? Why, a loss of the lands, and a consequent fraud upon the purchaser of the warrant. In ten years every warrant would be practically superseded by a squatter, or the lands would be taxed to their full value or beyond by the State within whose limits they might lie; and what remedy would the State have in either case? If the general government cannot keep intruders off the public lands, can a single State do it? As Mr. Calhoun said, in his speech in 1841 on the prospective pre-emption bill, "if you drive them away and destroy their improvements, as soon as the force is withdrawn they will return to their possession. I had some experience, while Secretary of War, of the difficulty of expelling and keeping off intruders; and I found that the message which brought intelligence of the withdrawal of the force was immediately followed by that which brought information that the intruders had returned." Again, the public lands have been vested in the general government by the Constitution, and Congress, it is provided, shall have power to "dispose of" and "regulate" them as well as "other property" of the United States; and such being the case, what would a division of them among the separate States amount to, but a declaration before all the world that the general government had failed in one of the great purposes of its creation, that of holding and managing, as its organic law intended it should do, the common property of the States united? "When I look, Mr. President," said Mr. Calhoun, in his speech in 1841 on Mr. Crittenden's amendment to the pre-emption bill, "to what induced the States, and especially Virginia, [and he might have added North Carolina,] to make this magnificent cession to the Union, and the high and patriotic motives urged by the old Congress to induce them to do it, and turn to what is now proposed, I am struck with the contrast, and the great mutation to which human affairs are subject. The great and patriotic men of former times regarded it as essential to the consummation of the Union, and the preservation of the public faith, that the lands should be ceded as a common fund; but now, men distinguished for their ability and influence, and who are about to assume the high trust of administering the government, are striving with all their might to undo their holy work. Yes, Sir, distribution and cession are the very reverse in character and effect; *the tendency of one is to Union, and the other to disunion.*" Nor did Mr. Calhoun make any distinction, as Mr. Venable attempts to do, between a division of the proceeds of the lands and the lands themselves. We quote as follows from his speech on the distribution bill, delivered August 24, 1841:

"If the lands belong to the States at all, they must belong to them in one of two capacities—either in their federative character, as members of a common Union, or in their separate, as distinct and independent communities. If the former, this government, which was created as a common agent to carry into effect the objects for which the Union was formed, holds the lands, as it does all its other delegated powers, as a trustee for the States in their Federal character, for the execution of those objects, and no other purpose whatever; and can, of course, under the grant of the Constitution "to dispose of the territories or other property belonging to the United States," dispose of the lands only under its trust powers, and in execution of the objects for which they were granted by the Constitution. When, then, the lands, or other property of the United States, are disposed of by sale—that is converted into money—the trust, with all its limitations, attaches as fully to the money as it did to the lands or property of which it is the proceeds. *Nor would the government have any more right to divide the land or the money among the States*—that is, to surrender it to them—*than it would have to surrender any other of its delegated powers.* If it may surrender either to the States, it may also surrender the power of declaring war, laying duties, or coining money. They are all delegated by the same parties, held under the same instrument, and in trust, for the execution of the same objects. The assumption of such a right is neither more nor less than the assumption of a right paramount to the Constitution itself—the right on the part of the governmet to destroy the instrument and dissolve the Union, from which it derives its existence. To such monstrous results must the principle on which this bill rests lead, on the supposition that the lands—that is, the territories—belong to the United States, as they are expressly declared to do by the Constitution.

But the difficulty would not be less if they should be considered as belonging to the States in their individual and separate character. So considered, what right can this government possibly have over them? It is the agent or trustee for the United States; the States as members of a common Union, and not of the States individually, each of which has a separate government of its own to represent it in that capacity. For this government to assume to represent them in both capacities would be to assume all power—to centralize the whole system in itself. But, admitting this bold assumption, on what principle of right or justice, if the lands really belong to the States—or, which is the same thing, if the revenue from the lands belongs to them—can this government impose the various limitations prescribed in the bill? What right has it, on that supposition, to appropriate funds belonging to the States separately to the use of the Union, in the event of war, or in case the price of the lands should be increased above a dollar and a quarter an acre, or any article of the tariff above twenty per centum ad valorem?

Such, and so overwhelming, are the constitutional difficulties which beset this measure. No one who can overcome them—who can bring himself to vote for this bill—need trouble himself about constitutional scruples hereafter. He may swallow without hesitation, bank, tariff, and every other unconstitutional measure which has ever been adopted or proposed. Yes: it would be easier to make a plausible argument for the constitutionality of the most monstrous of the measures proposed by the Abolitionists—for abolition itself—than for this detestable bill; and yet we find senators from slaveholding States, the very safety of whose constituents depends on a strict construction of the Constitution, recording their names in favour of a measure from which they have nothing to hope and everything to fear. To what is a course so blind to be attributed, but to that fanaticism of party zeal, openly avowed on this floor, which regards the preservation of the power of the Whig party as the paramount consideration? It has staked its existence on the passage of this and the other measures for which this extraordinary session was called; and when it is brought to the alternative of their defeat or success, in the anxiety to avoid the one and secure the other, constituents, Constitution, duty, and country—all are forgotten."

The foregoing language of the great statesman is all that we could have desired. It is clear, pointed, and irresistible. It classes a division of the lands with a division of the proceeds; it takes the ground that Congress has no more right to do either "than it would have to surrender any other of its delegated powers." Mr. Venable and Mr. Cantwell profess to be admirers and followers of Mr. Calhoun; what will they say to the foregoing? What *can* they say? More hereafter.

☞ The Petersburg Intelligencer, in a brief notice of Mr. Venable and the Standard says: "It is clear to our comprehension that Mr. Venable has incurred the wrath of the Standard by a single offence only, and that, in the eyes of the Democracy, is generally out of the pale of forgiveness. He has dared to be *independent!*" Did the Intelligencer ever hear of an independent Episcopalian, or an independent Methodist, or an independent Whig, who was really an Episcopalian, a Methodist, or a Whig? Men certainly have a right to go into parties and go out of them, at their pleasure, or even to form nice little parties of their own whensoever they may happen to be disappointed by the action of the large and controlling parties; but then they must take the consequences of the exercise of this right. Where would Mr. Syme himself have been, at this present writing, if he had made good his "independent" declarations that he would not support Scott, the Seward candidate? Let him pause and ponder and ponder and pause on that. Just think of it—"independence" is a very handsome thing when a professed Democrat is breaking the traces and dealing his blows on former friends; but just let a Whig try it, and then "independence" is as naughty as treason or opposition to Gen. Scott. We repeat, our facetious cotemporary of the Intelligencer escaped destruction by only a hair's breadth in the last Presidential campaign, and he is therefore in a condition to speak feelingly on the subject of "independence." After having made sundry "independent" demonstrations against Gen. Scott, and against leading Whigs who were about to nominate him, he suddenly "came to himself," and "looking back upon all the plain," behold he saw the Whig hosts after him with fiery arrows and sundry sharp sticks; whereupon he made tracks for his old position of uncomplaining submission to party mandates with an energy and earnestness which excited general attention and more or less fun. Well, he did.

Since the election of Robinson as Governor of Vermont, there is but one whig Governor left among the 31 States—the abolitionist Farwell. Democracy will unquestionably ruin the country, and the people know it!!

Fay. Carolinian.

That it will. It is just like the Tariff of 1846, which first ruined the manufacturing States by increasing the number of their workshops and factories, and then the government by pouring more money into its treasury than it knows what to do with. What "hideous ruin" is this, followed too by a general "combustion" of Whigism! But Whigism is not dead; it may *appear* to be so, but is still "vital in every part," and can only "by being annihilated, die."

We expect to hear in a few days that the Democrats have carried Wisconsin. That will leave not one Whig Governor even! How *can* a country continue to flourish after having been ruined thirty-one times?

☞ The foreign news in another column is highly important. War between Russia and Turkey has most probably commenced ere this; and this war may be the signal for a general rising of the down-trodden European nations. The end is not yet, and no one can foresee it—but we hope for light out of darkness, good out of evil.

A HEAVY LOSS. Jacob Little & Co., Wall street brokers, sold at auction last week $500,000 worth of stocks at a loss of $70,000, in order to meet engagements for money borrowed to be returned on call. This is another evidence of the stringency of the New York money market.

THE WORKS OF CALHOUN. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Pomeroy for the 3d volume of Mr. Calhoun's works, edited by Mr. Cralle. The style of the printing is quite superior. These works will be found indispensable to the library of politicians, and indeed of all who seek to understand the true nature and theory of our government.

☞ Read the interesting Report of Col. Thompson on the improvement of Tar River.

PERRIN BUSBEE.

The following tribute to the character and memory of the lamented Busbee is from the gifted pen of D. K. McRae, Esq., United States Consul at Paris. It is alike eloquent, truthful, and beautiful; and we trust Mr. McRae will pardon the liberty we take in laying it before our readers. Under date of Paris, October 14, he writes as follows, having just heard of the death of his friend:

"My Dear Sir: Yesterday brought me your paper of the 21st ult., containing the announcement of the death and at the same time a beautiful tribute to our mutual friend, Perrin Busbee. How sudden and sad is this melancholy event! But the other day and myself feeble in failing health and apparently sinking to the grave, he stood by my side in the vigor of manhood, in the prime of health, in the strength of intellect, and in the confidence of a successful professional career. His words of encouragement are still fresh upon my ear while the lips that uttered them are stilled in death. You are not unaware that we were intimate friends—a close communion of thought and sentiment has marked our intercourse from the period of our college life. He was a senior, I in a lower class. He was very popular—possessing a happy faculty of disarming prejudice and conciliating affection. With the younger portion of his college mates he was particularly a favorite—in him they found an adviser and friend. Especially in the Society of which we were members was Mr. Busbee distinguished, and without solicitation he was the constant recipient of its honors. At that time he possessed a clear and comprehensive genius, and ranked emphatically among the most distinguished members of the University. I have known him under all circumstances since his entrance upon the broad arena of life. A beautiful, chaste, and accurate style always pervaded his writings and stamped with success his literary efforts. Those who knew him not intimately, are not aware of the labor he bestowed upon an undertaking. Few men ever gave more to his business, whether of a literary production or professional or political effort, and nothing left his hands immature. It is to be regretted that an innate modesty which marked his character, should have deprived his friends of a lasting memorial of his intellectual ability. It has been my fortune to hear from my lamented friend efforts of great ability at the bar, and I am conscious, from frequent association with him, of the soundess of his judgement and the accuracy of his legal conclusions. It may well be said that the bar has lost, by his decease, a member who promised to adorn the profession and to add to the number of great lawyers and good men.

But our friend was not more gifted in intellect than he was endowed in all the attributes of an excellent heart. He was a fervid and faithful friend. Kind and simple in his address, sympathetic in his nature, earnest in his action, generous in his impulses, not proud, but of approach by all, it is not to be wondered that even political opponents regarded his talents with admiration, and his amiable qualities with respectful and friendly consideration. A remarkably distinct feature of Mr. Busbee's character was his *self-sacrificing* disposition. While conscious of his own powers, and not unmindful of the pleasures of station and reward, he instinctively shrank from seeking place, and was keenly alive lest he might stand in the way of another's promotion; and the writer has in more than one instance known him to forgo advancement from this consideration. Our friend has gone to his rest—the seat he occupied in our midst is vacant—and we feel, bitterly feel that we shall no more enjoy with him the social relation—no more listen to his stirring eloquence, and delight in the charms of his friendly intercourse. In the very hour, as it were, of brightest hope, of strong assurance, death—cold, stern, implacable, irresistible death, stands by his side, lays the pressure of his icy hand upon the warm and generous heart—and it is still. How inscrutable are the decrees of that Divine Providence that is "about our path and spieth out all our ways!" In this world is our season of care and disappointment—our friends pass away as the circle on the water—visions of hope vanish like the mists of the morning. Ambition brings not satisfaction, wealth not repose; fame, distinction, glory, prove to be transient, fleeting, faithless vanities. We plunge up the declivities of the dark mountains only to behold spread out before our view the dark valley of the shadow of death, in whose bosom alone we "rest from our labors and our works do follow us." So has it been with our friend. Not the cultivation of intellect—not the capacity for good, nor the excellencies of heart have sufficed to stay the dread messenger. In sorrow and deep affliction we bow beneath the rod, and only find consolation in the remembrance that he whom we mourn was prepared for his destiny, and in the hope that he has put off the armor and struggle of time for an eternal rest."

Correct Journalism. The Wilmington Journal has an idea we like, and usually try to act upon. It is to attack the erring principle of those we believe to err, without individualizing and attacking those who hold to the error. This, Mr. Fulton truly says, is the practice of distinguished leading English writers. But it must be recollected, it cannot be followed all the time with sufficient distinctness of the purpose in hand, and is departed from when necessary, by the best English political reviewers and dissertators, as is frequently instanced in the leaders of the Times, the London Quarterly and the leaders and concluding papers of Blackwood. Mr. Fulton was led into the remark from some reference he made to the new Hybrid whig paper, (the Statesman,) to be issued shortly in Raleigh, N. C. Our friend of the Journal will discover that replying in general terms to the Statesman will not reach its case, as such papers as that are not a *general* thing in the south. It is the first thing of the kind south of Macon and Dixon's line; and in dealing with it, more or less of reference direct must be made to it.

As the Standard correctly observes:

"It seems that New York tactics are to be introduced into North Carolina in the getting up and publishing of the 'North Carolina Statesman.' It is the custom among corrupt and broken down politicians in that State to raise money by subscriptions, to employ Editors, and go to work to *manufacture public sentiment*; and the same custom is to be adopted here."

And the Journal aptly remarks:

"Disorganization itself being fairly exposed, no necessity can exist for making war upon the mere instruments of disorganization."

But the public must be made acquainted fully, not only with the nature of the disorganization bnt with the disorganizers, and this will require unmistakeable individual references and characterization.

The isolation of the Statesman's position, a whig print sailing under democratic colours, a pretended democratic exponent opposing democrats, a political privateer attacking those from whom it professes to have derived papers of marque and reprisal, it will require to be watched closely and its character strongly individualized.

Once understood properly by the people, the Statesman will be ranked where it properly belongs, among the whigs, and will be replied to without any resort to the mode resulting in "combats of newspapers," which, as Mr. Fulton justly concludes "can interest very few if any." *Portsmouth (Va.) Globe.*

A Much needed Investigation. We hear that the Secretary of the Navy has for some time been very deeply engaged in investigating into the causes which have produced the failure of the steamers Princeton, San Jacinto and Alleghany. To that end, an efficient professional board have been industriously bringing to light the whole of the history of their construction. We feel assured from what is said concerning facts already elicited, that with the aid of this board, the head of the Department will not be long in placing the responsibility of the failure of these vessels on its authors, and that sure measures will then at once be taken, which will prevent the recurrence of any such results of the expenditure of public money for United States naval purposes, in future. The blow will be heavy upon unfaithful or incompetent officers of the Government, and upon the "special favors" lobby so long hanging around the Department. Yet fall it will, and that speedily, or we are much mistaken. The steamers Mississippi, Saranac, Powhatan and Susquehanna, are among the finest naval steamers in the world, having escaped the clutches of the special favors men in the construction of their machinery. The defects in the others, we apprehend, will turn out to be almost entirely in their machinery, not in their hulls or rigging. *Wash. Star.*

Correspondence of the South-Side Democrat.

STATE AGRICULTUUAL FAIR.

Third Day—Agricultural Meeting—Address of P. A. Brown, Esq., on Wool—The Ploughing Match—Meeting last Night—Crowds—Pickpockets—Accident—The Petersburg fair—Statue of Washington—Maryland Election—Sentence of Robbers.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1853.

The meeting last night, of which you will have accounts from other sources, was enthusiastic and interesting in the extreme. Eloquent and able addresses were delivered by Willoughby Newton, E. Ruffin, Sr., Wm. C. Rives, Esqs., and others, and twelve struck before the adjournment took place.

This morning an enormous crowd again collected in the enclosure of the Exhibition, estimated variously at from 7 to 10,000 persons. Mr. Peter A. Brown of Philadelphia, delivered a very interesting address on wool and sheep growing, which was listened to with marked attention. Among other things of interest, he remarked that Great Britian has tried in vain to make herself a wool-growing country, but the United States, from its aptitude of soil and climate, was destined to excel in this branch; and instead of importing, as now, 2,000,000 pounds of wool annually, she would export twice that amount. Virginia, he said, was peculiarly fitted for wool-growing.

There are two descriptions of fleece—hair fleece and wool fleece—taking their names from the fineness and other qualities of the fleece. The former, he said, our tide-water section was adapted for, and our mountains region for the other; and he counselled sheep raisers to keep the two breeds distinct.

The Ploughing Match commenced this morning, but the contest was not concluded. It will be finished to-morrow evening. The result will be duly sent you. We may remark that Madame Sontag, with her husband Count Rossi and suite, witnessed the contest.

To-night, another meeting of the Society takes place, and Mr. Wm. C. Rives is expected to deliver an address. The election of officers and other important business will be transacted to-night. The crowd will be divided between the Batemans, Sontag and the meeting.

Pickpockets are thronging the city. A gentleman from Vermont, stopping at the Broad street Hotel, lost his pocket-book, containing $165.

Smoot, Browing and Thorpe, convicted of robbing a man in Henrico, in July last, have been sent to the penitentiary for three years. I omitted to mention that the Petersburg train was stopped last night on Richmond bridge, by a flue coming ont of the boiler. The passengers had to walk over.

Petersburg was largely and well represented to-dry. I suppose there were 500 citizens of the Cockade present; the ladies of your city are quite the rage, and it is universally conceded, that in the contest for beauty and sprightliness, they will take all the prizes.

One of the most attractive objects in the exhibition, is a statue of Washington in one of the tents, surmounted by a large gilt, spread eagle, and adorned with several flags.

A telegraphic dispatch to this city, to-day relative to the Baltimore elections, states that Ligon, the democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 3,000 in the city. Mr. Walsh, (whig,) is probably elected to Congress in the fourth district. Preston, (independent dem.,) beats Vansant, (the regular democratic nominee,) in the third district. It is believed that the Democratic Comptroller and Lottery Commissioner have been elected; and it is thought that the temperance ticket is successful in Baltimore.

There is nothing else of inportance transpiring here to-day. B.

The Virginia Fair closed on Friday last. The crowd in attendance was very large, and the permanent fund of the Society was increased to between forty-five and fifty thousand dollars! Resolutions were passed by the Society earnestly requesting the President of the United States to adopt all proper means in negotiations with Peru "to rid this country of the odious monopoly" in guano.

The Guano Interest. *Washington, Oct. 24th, 1853.* The Guano interest is being made the subject of powerful combinations in various States, the end being to unfetter the trade and to break up the monopoly which is injuring our agricultural interests to the advantage of no one except greedy intermediates. Special committees from various agricultural associations have been sent on to Washington to wait upon the President and obtain from him a vigorous course in the premises. I am happy to inform you that the President, feeling a deep interest in everything touching our farmers, has determined on applying all his power and influence to this subject. The interests of Peru and the United States farmers are identical, and there is no necessity for the exacting and monopolizing "medium" through which this valuable fertillizer has to pass. By the present monopoly, the supply is inadequate, and furnished out of season, and at times to suit the convenience of the Agents. This is an outrage and the entire agricultural interest of the country feel it to be so. We should not allow a monopoly in so necessary an article to exist, when we can, through our government, break it up. The attention given by the administration to this subject, may not seem important to politicians, but I venture to assert will be hailed with satisfaction by that large body of our citizens, who "till the soil and fatten the land." The exertions of the *Cotton Plant*, in arousing public attention on this subject, are entitled to especial credit. The entire press of the country should take the matter up, and aid the various committees in their work. Texas.

Cor. Balt. Times.

The Maine Law in Ohio. The returns from Ohio announce that the Maine Law, which was submitted to the test of a popular vote in that State on Tuesday of last week, has been voted down. The majority is not stated.

The Muskingum Valley, (as we learn from the State Journal) has gone Democratic this year for the first time. Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington have all sent Democratic representatives, and have given Democratic majorities on State and county officers, with slight exceptions: "The temperance question was paramount there, and we thought it would prevail if it could any where off the Reserve. But experience showed that while hundreds of Whigs refused to go to the election, and other hundreds went and voted the Democratic ticket, the Temperance ticket did not get a corporal's guard of help from the entire Democratic party."

The Cleveland Herald says that the advocates of Temperance in the Legislature "will be so completely in the minority that their voices will be hardly heard, and all efforts to secure the law they ask will be fruitless. Everywhere the Democratic party joined issue with the advocates of the Maine Law, and everywhere—except aided by a people's organization—the friends of the Temperance law have been defeated.'

A Sad Story. The Boston Transcript says: "On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Dr. Lothrop, of the Brattle street Church, married the daughter of one of our well known citizens to a young merchant of this city. The party went upon a bridal tour, and in New York last week, were joined by the father and family of the youthful bride. On Saturday last, the whole party started upon their return home. The young bride was taken ill in the cars, and stepped into the ladies' room at one of the station houses on the New Haven railway, where she soon after expired. It is thought that the cause of this sudden event was an internal hemorrhage. The body was brought home to her father's residence, and the friends of the family, who called to welcome a bride, found her dead, and the whole household plunged in the deepest affliction."

Sale of Lots at Carolina City. We understand that at the sales at Carolina City on Monday last, about 200 lots were disposed of at an aggregate of $15,000. They cover but a small proportion of the city. Some of the lots were 80 by 80 feet, and others 80 by 160 feet. A square was donated to a company who bound themselves to erect a Hotel upon it, to cost not less than $20,000. All the lots were sold upon condition that none but fire-proof brick houses should be erected on them.

Fayttleville Carolinian.

Hon. Colin M. Ingersoll, of Conn. was married to the only daughter of Hon. Zadoc Pratt, of Prattsville, N. Y., on Wednesday. Gov. Seymour, of Conn. accompanied Mr. Ingersoll and his bride to the altar.

"Behold what a great fire a little matter kindleth."

The New York Sheets. The political world east of the mountains has been gossiping over the letters of Collector Bronson and Attorney General O'Conor, both of the *nation* of New York. Nothing is heard of but the shells—soft and hard. The science of chonchology seems to be the only science in vogue, except that of self-defence, recently practiced with wonderful brutality at Boston Four Corners. A stranger to our politics would imagine that our government, like one of the coral isles of the Indian ocean, was built up and sustained by shells. Nothing else seems to be cared for. New York is the great metropolis, and the soundings in the shells which line her shore are accounted the echo of the great popular voice. O'Conor, who holds an attorneyship, and Bronson, who receives money and gives bond for it like any other collector, presume to talk to and about our administration as if the people of this country had made them the very elect; yea, just as if they did not hold their offices by the forbearance of the President, who *has been* called to his high position by the almost universal acclamation of the people. Yet, to see how Bronson writes, one would think that he was at least the Warwick of the State; and to listen to O'Conor's long lucubration, one would think that he believed in the verse of Campbell:

"Glory (they said) and power and honor
Are in the mansion of O'Conor."

We, in Ohio, would humbly suggest—and perhaps, since our people have spoken about democratic measures, we may be allowed some emphasis in making the suggestion—that the State of New York and its distracted, spoils-seeking, and rampant democracy do not constitute this nation. We may perhaps add that the national administration is not at all dependent on Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Bronson for its success; that, for all the people of this western country care, Mr. Jones—an intelligent merchant, who understands custom-house regulations, and can give bond—will do as well as Bronson to collect our money, put it in the vaults and keep the key. It is not at all necessary that this New York caterwauling, kept up with such screeching recrimination, should be made a national matter. If Mr. Pierce does not want these men in office, let him quietly drop them into "the niche they were ordained to fill," and the great body of voters of this country will not lose a minute's sleep, nor go to church any more irregularly on account of it.

A little touch of the Jacksonian pluck might convert softs and hards into fossilliferous remains, which political mineralogists and gnomes, in their searches after strange petrifactions and curious bones, seeing, may profit by—and which, laid up in cabinets, may point many a moral in political ethics and adorn many a tale of political scandal.

If Mr. Pierce and his advisers think proper to keep Bronson and O'Conor in their positions, he can let them take out their spite by butting their hard heads into their brother softs. We are entirely indifferent. For all that appears, both sides love the President to *distraction*; have never even "compassed nor imagined" his destruction—would crawl, with the patience of any other shell-fish around the globe to serve him. What, then, is the matter? Is it a State trouble? Then, let them get whipped by the whigs and stay out of power awhile, and perhaps they will come to. Is it a matter of selfishness and lucre? Do the shells want government to "shell out?" The government has been remarkably discreet in distributing offices between both shells. If any one has absorbed into his shell more government nutriment than the other, it is the hard shells; and they are the most complaining in this regard. Well, perhaps, the President may conclude to give unto those that have not, and take away from those who have a little, even that which they have. It matters not. Let the President do his will; we are as indifferent as Uncle Toby was with the fly.

Our old Ohio farmer democrats cannot understand what all this ridiculous child's play among the shells means. They have seen nothing in the administration which they do not approve, and are at a loss to understand why it should be embarrassed by these New York politicians. The truth is, if the West was a little more cared for, and this everlasting snarling between North and South and kindred influences was not prompted and urged on by designing politicians, better times would dawn in Washington. After all, the giant West must be the Hercules—infant Hercules, if you please—to strangle those hissing serpents who, in winding around each other, are not particular about breaking other people's ribs, so that their involutions attract attention and secure the victory. It is Sullivan and Morissey a little dignified.

Nobody would care much if the prize-fighters themselves were bunged in their eyes and bloodied in their noses; but they do not want the "peace and dignity" of the State disturbed for the sake of the innocent gratification of the parties immediately concerned—their aiders and abettors.

Ohio Statesman.

The Young Southern Statesman. Among the political *lions* that will be at the next Congress of the United States will be the Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina.

It will be remembered that Mr. Clingman's influence gave the vote of North Carolina to Mr. Pierce. The Democrats failed to turn out well over the State east of Mr. Clingman's district, while the Whigs, on account of the personal and political sympathy they felt for Mr. Graham, turned out almost to a man. This being the case, Pierce went to the mountains under half-reefed sails. But there Clingman had exerted his influence against Scott and for Pierce, and the result in his District was that the Democrats turned out generally, and with them scores of anti-Scott Whigs, who could not take the bitter pill down, though coated with Graham sugar. Contrary, therefore, to every expectation based upon all the early returns, the State gave its electoral vote to Gen. Pierce. This important fact, sustained by the subsequent election of Mr. Clingman, from a District altered and shaped to Gerrymander him out, will give him an important and marked position in the next Congress.

Mr. Clingman is comparatively a young man yet, but holds a fair rank among the finest intellects of the land. If, as a personal friend and admirer of Mr. Clingman, we be permitted to refer to and name his foible, we would say it is his *intense ambition*. And we only call it foible because the world so deems it. But even this is not more intense in him than it was in Calhoun, Clay and Webster; and if ever the greatness of any man was indebted to a weakness, the greatness of the three men named, not to mention the Napoleons and the Pitts, was indebted to this weakness. So, if it be a foible in Mr. Clingman's nature, it is so, qualified by the extenuation which such distinguished precedents afford.

As a thinker, Mr. Clingman is vigorous and clear; as a writer, he approaches the close, logical, precise and unadorned style of the British reviewers; as an extempore speaker, the same logic and precision distinguish his efforts; but there are more adornment, more passion, more fire, with more of the flowers of rhetoric, and with occasional happy and well located episodes of eloquence.

At this time Mr. Clingman possesses more local influence than any man in North Carolina; to obtain this influence and retain it, he has had from the first (as we know from individual observation) to struggle against more obstacles, both unscrupulous and dignified, than any one in the State has ever had to encounter.

In manners, when in public, Mr. Clingman appears reserved and distant. Among his constituents, however humble they may be, he is open, affable, kind, and easy of access; without these attributes he could never have proved so popular as he has with the hard-fisted, plain peasantry and yeomanry of the mountains.

Admired as a statesman in the arena at Washington, and beloved as a man at home, no man goes to Congress this winter under more pleasing and flattering circumstances than does the young Statesman of the South. *Portsmouth Globe.*

Hon. James Campbell. The Lancaster (Pennsylvania) "Intelligencer" speaks in well-merited terms of commendation and approval of Hon James Campbell. It says:

"This gentleman, since the 4th of March last, has been winning golden opinions at the head of the Post Office Department. Everywhere—East, West, North, and South—his efficiency is spoken of in terms of the warmest commendation, and he is universally considered by all unprejudiced men as one of the very best Postmaster Generals we have ever had.

Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of her representative in the cabinet."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 4. The Africa has arrived. She brings Liverpool advices to the 22d of October.

Liverpool Cotton Markets, Nov. 22. The sales of the week amount to 45,000 bales. The demand was fair and holders firm. The latest quotations show an advance for the week ending this day, of ¼ to ⅜d. Middling Orleans is quoted at 6d; Uplands 5¾d.

Breadstuffs. Sales of flour at 27s. Corn has largely advanced.

Consols 91¼

Havre, Oct. 19. The sales of cotton for this week amount to 8900 bales; the stock on hand 75,000 bales. Sales of Orleans at 66f; Mobiles 70 a 90; Uplands 79 a 90.

The steamer Andes arrived out the 21st October. The Washington arrived at Southampton the same day.

Eastern Affairs. The aspect of Turkish affairs is not materially changed since last advices.

Omar Pasha's summons to the Russians to evacuate the Principalities, has been published. His language is temperate and manly. Gortschoff's reply is short and foolish.

Hostilities were expected to commence on the 25th October, the day fixed on by the Turkish Council as the expiration of the time given the Russian Commander to evacuate the Principalities.

Both armies are actively making preparations for the contest. Ali bel Kader has been offered the command of the Turkish forces, but awaits the permission of France, before accepting the offer. Voluntary contributions are rapidly being made to the funds in the Turkish treasury.

The combined fleets have been ordered to the Dardanells, but not to enter the Black Sea, except on hostile advances being made by the Russians.

A bread riot had occurred at Turin.

Another earthquake had done much damage in Greece.

The French Ambassador at Paris denies that the Czar threatens the extermination of Turkey—on the contrary, it was reported that the Czar would soon issue a peace manifesto.

Latest News. The latest news from Constantinople, received by telegraph at Liverpool, states that on the 18th October the combined fleets had not entered the Dardanells, yet the fleet were momentarily expected. The Turkish fleet at Constantinople, which had gone into winter quarters, had been ordered to prepare for sea with despatch.

Despatches from St. Petersbusg state that preparations for war were going on rapidly. The Emperor returned from Berlin on the 13th October.

Two hundred ships lying at Odessa were loading with grain.

Maryland Elections.

Baltimore, Nov. 4. A Democratic Governor has been elected by a majority of 2,000. The Maine law ticket has 800 majority in Baltimore. Both branches of the Legislature are Whig—thereby secuering a U. S. Senator. Messrs. May, Vansant, Hamilton and Shower, democrats, and Messrs. Franklin and Sellers, whigs, are elected to Congress.

Honor Where Due. When a man in a public capacity performs the duties devolving on him well, no matter what the nature of his vocation, he deserves praise, and we do not deem it indelicate to bestow our humble meed of commendation upon such individuals. We have often thought that John Campbell, Esq., of Weldon, deserved high praise for the able and courteous manner in which he has discharged the many duties and met the many responsibilities devolving upon him as chief agent and manager at one end of one of the most important Railroads in the United States.

It is difficult for any one in such a situation to escape censure, and particularly from travellers; but we have never yet heard the slightest whisper against Mr. Campbell.

Long may he live to enjoy the good reputation he has earned. *Portsmouth Globe.*

We believe Mr. Campbell, the Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, has given general satisfaction both to the Company and to the travelling public. We have never heard a whisper against him. We love the man for his amiable qualities; and it is truly gratifying to us to see articles in his praise, like the above from the Portsmouth Globe. But too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him. He is a good man, and worthy of any post—having both goodness and capacity combined. *Halifax Republican.*

Reverse of Fortune. A lady, well known and respected as an eminent teacher in this city, died at the advanced age of 80, a few days since, in the City Alms House. We knew this lady as the Directress of a fashionable Boarding School in this city. For 25 years she was very successful, and had accumulated $50,000 which she invested in Fire Insurance stock, in 1835. Her losses by the great fire ruined her fortune and prospects, and too proud to apply to friends, she went to the City Alms House, where she has lived some years, and died as stated. This lady was highly educated, possessed polished manners, led an exemplary life, was a most useful member of society, had educated hundreds of young ladies, and yet doomed to die in an Alms House. Alas! we know not what we may come to in this changeful world. *N. Y. Mirror.*

The State Fair. The success of the first State Fair ever held in North Carolina is indeed gratifying, and will have a very beneficial influence upon the various industrial pursuits of our citizens. The papers publish a list of the articles on exhibition, filling several columns; and yet there were but few from further West than Chatham and Guilford counties. When our railroads are completed the West will have a chance, the present modes of coveyance being too tedious and too expensive for Western citizens to carry down their products. We want to see our sea-shore and mountain men brought together, the former astonished at the prodigious Irish potatoes and cabbage heads of the latter, and the latter no less astonished at the oysters and turpentine of the former! How long before the products of the mountains can be exchanged for those of the sea-shore? *Salisbury Banner.*

Vermont. The Boston Post thus speaks of a recent event in the "Green Mountain State."

"The democracy of Vermont have done themselves high honor in the making of their governor. They had representatives in their legislature who were too honest to be bribed—too stern to be intimidated. They adhered to their principles in ballot upon ballot. No bargain was made, no offices were bestowed, no treason was incurred. The disgraceful course of Massachusetts was not followed in Vermont; and the democracy of the country can congratulate them on their success without ministering to the pestilence of free-soilism."

Magnesia an Antidote to Numerous Poisons. It can not be too generally known that the ordinary calcined magnesia, mixed with water, is considered a certain antidote to numerous poisons, especially those of metallic origin, such as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sulphate of zinc, &c. In cases of this deplorable kind, two or three tea-spoonfuls of magnesia, mixed with water, should at once be administered, which, in all probability, will save the patient until "the doctor comes."

Overland Emigration. The commanding officer at Fort Kearney reports that the last of the Overland emigration for Oregon and California of this season passed that fort about the 15th of August. The total number during this season were as follows:—9,909 men, 2,252 women, 3,058 children, 4,477 horses, 1,190 mules, 105,792 catttle, 3,708 wagons, and 48,490 sheep. This does not include that part of the emigration which passed on the north side of Platt river.

"The Lion and the Lamb, &c." Mr. George McKenzie living on the Bottoms, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, has a sow of the Berkshire breed, that has brought thirty-four fine healthy pigs within the space of five months and nine days, all alive and kicking but one. He has also, in a cage, a blackbird, a rat, a cat, a mouse, and a snake, all living harmoniously together.

More Coal. C. L. Banner, Esq., has shown us a fine specimen of coal, found on his land, on Town Fork, about five miles East of Germanton. The seam is represented as being over three feet wide. The prospect for an abundance of coal there is good, and easy of access. *Salem Press.*

For the Standard.

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Warrenton News, Standard, Register, Star, and Weekly Post.

Gentlemen: Mistakes should always be corrected. In looking over your news papers to which I have the honor of being a subscriber, I find that each of you in publishing a list of Premiums awarded at the first Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, Oct. 21st, 1853, have reported me as having been awarded a Diploma for a year old filly, which is clearly a mistake, as I did not exhibit a year old filly, but a year old colt; which the Catalogue of horses will show, and which did without any doubt, receive the first Premium over all those exhibited. Such judges as Gov. Manly, Maj. David McDaniel and William T. Smith, of Cumberland, could not, and did not, to my knowledge mistake the colt for a filly; also, there is an omission in the list of Premiums awarded of the best thorough bred mare, six years old, which I certainly did get the first premium on, as Gov. Manly requested me, after she was exhibited, to write out her pedigree, which I did, and left with the judges. I have no doubt that it was an unintentional oversight, therefore do not attach blame to any person. It is but a small matter anyway, but I am disposed that things shall be handed down to posterity correctly; therefore, I hope the proper correction will be made by the proper authority. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
M. T. HAWKINS.

Warren Co., November 3d, 1853.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, November 5.

We have had rather a dull week for trade—but little produce of any kind offering.

There is a better feeling in the Cotton market, and sales are making at 9¼.

FLOUR is in good demand at $6.

CORN is scarce and wanted—brings 75 cents.

Sales of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 55¼.

RAW TURPENTINE $3 25 per bbl. *Carolinian.*

Wilmington, November 5.

NAVAL STORES.—In Turpentine further sales were made yesterday of 675 bbls. virgin and yellow dip, at $3 80 ₱ 280 lbs.; the market closing firm with a good enquiry for the article, and none offering. No sales this morning that we hear of.——In Spirits Turpentine the transactions yesterday reached about 819 bbls., as follows: 38 bbls. at 64 cents, 195 do. at 63½ cents, and 586 do. on private terms, (supposed at latter figure.) We learn that 63½ cents ₱ gallon was freely offered towards the close and refused—holders generally asking higher rates. Nothing done this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries.——We hear of no transactions in Rosin or Tar.

OATS.—A cargo of 1700 bushels Oats received yesterday from Hyde county, sold from vessel at 46 cents ₱ bushel. *Journal.*

Norfolk, Nov. 5.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
No. 6 Roanoke Square.

CORN—Declining, 61½c. for mixed, and 62c. for white.
B. E. PEAS—Dull at $1,05 per bushel.
WHITE BEANS—$1,25.
GROCERIES—No change since our last report.
LIME—Thomaston $1½, scarce; W. C. $1¼.
GUANO—None in market at present.
DRIED FRUIT—Nominal, at $1,25 for Apples; $ 3¼ for Peaches.
NAVAL STORES—Tar $2¼ @ $2⅝; Spirits Turpentine 66 @ 67 cents.

Petersburg, November 5.

TOBACCO.—No change in prices, and very little doing.
COTTON.—Market brisk at 9½ for prime qualities. The receipts begin now to increase.
CORN.—Market has been quite flat the past few days, and sales making at 60 to 62.
WHEAT.—Market active, prime white $1 50, and red $1 43; common and fair lot $1 10 to $1 35.
FLOUR.—Steady demand at $6 75 to $7 for country, and $7 25 to $7 50 for city brands.
CLOVER SEED.—Sales at 6¾ to 7 per bushel.
GUANO.—Sales on the spot at $55.
NAILS.—Cumberland 5½; other brands 4¾.

N. M. MARTIN & DONNANS,
Commission Merchants.

New York Market, November 4th. Flour has advanced 25 @ 31 cents ₱ bbl. Sales of 15,000 bbls. at 7@ $7 05 for State, and 7 @ $7 12 for Ohio—sales 1500 bbls. Southern at 7 25 @ $7 37½. Wheat has advanced 8 @ 10 cents; sales 40,000 bushels at $1 80 for Genesee and $1 75 for white Western. Cotton—Sales of 550 bales at firm rates. Coffee—Sales of 350 bags Rio at 11¼c. Sugar—Sales of 300 hhds at 5¼c for Cuba. Molasses—Sales of 14 bbls. at 29c. for Orleans and 25c for Cuba. Corn—Sales of 35,000 bushels at 78 cts. for mixed and 80 cts. for yellow. Pork—Sales of 600 bbls. at $16 for Mess and $13 for Prime. Beef—Sales of 3000 bbls. Mess at $13 50. Lard—Sales of 600 bbls at 11 @ 11¼c.

DIED.

In Johnston county, on the 4th inst., Thadeus W. Leach, son of A. J. Leach, Esq., aged two years seven months and nine days.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

SUPERIOR BEAVER OVER COATS.—WE manufacture and are duly receiving our Dress Frock Over coats. They are very much admired, being superior in make and finish, to anything before offered for sale in Raleigh. Call at the only regular clothing house in city, and you will certainly get suited. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, November 7, 1853. 102—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 52 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more. Two stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will oe furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.

The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchasor, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catherine Lake, Onslow Co., Nov. 8, 1853. 102—11st.

ROAD BETWEEN PUNGO RIVER AND PLYMOUTH TO BE LET OUT.—Pursuant to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, I will, at the door of the Court-house in the town of Plymouth, on Tuesday the 6th day of December next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., make a conditional contract or contracts with the lowest reliable bidder or bidders for the complete construction of the unfinished work or road leading from the head of Pungo River to Long-acre road, five miles south of Plymouth. The said contract to be absolute upon its ratification by the Literary Board.

A specification of the work required to be done will then and there be made known, and, prior to the time, I will give any information that may be wished respecting it, to any and all persons that apply for it.

MATTHEW SHAW, *Director.*
Washington, Nov. 2, 1853. 102—4t.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—JUST RECEIVED another case of Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of my friends, customers, and the public is invited. If you want good articles and first rate bargains call on T. R. VENTRESS,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, November 7, 1853. 102—4t.
☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, and Giraffe copy.

125 OZS. QUININE.—We have made arrangements with Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Dennis to receive their Quinine regularly, and are able to sell it lower than it can be bought in the State elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE,
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Goldsboro', Oct. 19. 101—

THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT GIVEN IN their list of County Taxes, can do so by calling on me the present week. W. THOMPSON.
Raleigh, November 7th, 1853. 102—1t.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND IN STORE PRIME English and Fine Apple Cheese.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—TO CLOSE OUT a large lot of Blanket Over Coats, will sell at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 99—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—200 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

THE GLOBE: THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS, AND NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.—It will be seen by the annexed extract from a letter of Gen. Washington to David Stewart, dated New York, 17th March, 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Globe originated in the mind of the Father of his Country. He said:

"It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazettes in the Union do not more generally and more correctly (instead of stuffing their papers with scurrility and nonsensical declamation, which few would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions. The principles upon which the difference of opinion arises, as well as the decision, would then come fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgment."—*Sparks's Writings of Washington, vol. 10, p. 84.*

The Daily Globe and The Congressional Globe. In surrendering my interest in the organ of a great political party, I cherished the purpose of continuing the Congressional Globe, and, if possible, in time, to perfect it into a full history of the action of Congress, giving the debates accurately and fully with the proceedings—all stamped with the verity of an official record. From the passage in the letter of General Washington, which I have quoted, it will be perceived that he thought this office might be combined with that of a regular newspaper; and it is certain that the avidity of the public for news of the less important kind greatly contributes to give wings to the weightier matter which may be called Congressional news.

Having succeeded in my purpose of perfecting the reports of the debates in Congress and giving them the official stamp, I now propose to send them abroad, in connection with the news of the day, in such haste as shall outstrip full and accurate intelligence sent from the seat of Government in any other form whatever. It will even anticipate the escape of news forwarded to cities within two hundred and fifty miles of Washington by telegraph. Before the news thus transmitted are published in the morning papers, (for instance of the city of New York,) the Globe on all such items will have reached the post office of that city by the express Mail of the previous night. The process by which this will be effected I now lay before the public.

I will have a corps of sixteen Reporters in Congress; each in succession will take notes during five minutes, then retire, prepare them for the Press, put them slip by slip in the hands of compositors, and this, while a debate is going on in Congress, it will be put in type, and in a few minutes after it is ended it will be in print. I shall by this means be enabled to send by the Express Mail of 5 o'clock p. m. for the East, West, and North, and by that of 9 o'clock p. m. for the South, all the proceedings of Congress up to the ordinary hour of adjournment. Thus the accurate debates of Congress will reach the cities two hundred and fifty miles from the Capitol before their daily morning papers are in circulation.

The miscellaneous news I shall be careful to gather from remote sections of the country by telegraph. I will obtain from the

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 81—
September 6th, 1853.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.
☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

STAPLE GOODS.—100 PIECES CALICOES, DARK and Light,
50 Pieces Bleached Shirting, from 10 to 22c.
12-4 Bleached Shirting, and Bleached Jeans,
50 pieces Brown Shirting and Sheetings,
Milton, N. C, Osnaburgs, and Brown Jeans,
Fine Wool and common Bed Blankets,
White and Red English and American Flannels,
Real White Welsh Flannel, don't shrink,
75 Heavy and Medium Negro Blankets,
For sale low by J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alpacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well fixed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES. In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEFILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8–10 to 24–36, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 24, 1853. 88—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY: Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ $80,000 to $100,000 worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.
☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.
W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 57, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upman Saunders, Ambroise, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.
F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
At No. 21, may be found, among other goods, the following:
Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,
With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—1stJ.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-CARPENTERS.—The patent right of Short's window sash, so universally introduced in the Northern Cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This sash has numerous advantages, it combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Stripes of India rubber laid on the sash prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight.

The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.
For particulars address,
L. C. TURNER. *Architect.*
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1853. 92—9tpd.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
DESPATCH! RESPONSIBILITY!! AND CERTAINTY!!! are all combined in the Expresses of Adams & Co.
Patronise them and be sure of getting your goods from *New York 24 hours ahead of any other means.*
Economy and dispatch will be served by using Adams & Co's., Daily Express. ADAMS & CO.
S. R. PHILLIPS, Agent.
September 16, 1853. 87—10t.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottiesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

FALL FASHIONS.—J. J. BIGGS & CO. ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Goods for gentlemen's wear, and, owing to their connection with a first class House North, with whom the Senior Partner resides, they are prepared to sell for a very small advance on first cost. By this arrangement we anticipate a cash business, but will give six months credit to customers who promptly pay their bills. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Dallia Cloths.
" Plain and Doeskin Cassemeres.
" Fancy French, English and American Cassemeres.
" Heavy Black, Brown, and Black Doeskin Cassemeres for pants and overcoats.
" Plain, Black, and Figured Satin Vestings.
" Figured Cut Velvet, very rich.
" Plush Velvet and Cassemere Vestings, very fine.
" Plain and Figured Buff Cassemeres, very fine.
" " " White Silk and Satin, for Weddings and Parties.

Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Superfine Silk and Merino Undershirts; also, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Undershirts.
" Dress Shirts in great varieties, also, Collars and Bosoms, Stocks and Cravats,
" Black and Figured Satin Scarfs.
" Black Napoleon Ties.
" Merino and Cotton Flannel Drawers.
" Brocade and Brown Jeans "
" Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
" Kid and Buck Gloves, Cassemeres, all colors.
" Black and White Silk Gloves, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, very superior.
" White and Colored Merino and Cotton Half Hose.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Superfine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats.
" Black and Figured Cassemere Pants.
" Black and Black Silk Satin Vests.
" Rich Figured Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Rich Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Figured Cashmere Vests.
" Low Priced Cashmere Vests.

Boy's Clothing.

Black and Fancy colored Sack and Frock Coats.
" " Round Jackets.
Cadet " " " for school uniforms.
Also, a few small suits, very fine.
Dressing Gowns always on hand and made to order.

Hats and Caps.

Superfine Black Moleskin Hats, made by Lightfoot, Philadelphia, warranted to give satisfaction.
" Oil Silk travelling Caps, very comfortable.
☞ Manufacturing, as usual, in the most fashionable style and cutting, done at short notice.
Raleigh, September 23d, 1853. 89—4t.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find a Gaston passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the Railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.
Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept. 13, 1853. 87—2m.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Henerietta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1827, edited by Richard K. Crallé, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 8, 1853. 92—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing Goods, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to gentlemen's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those receiving their garments made to order, can be assured of the assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit in very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guaranted to every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wood and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Dough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Cans, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 27 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	555
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a Confectionary, West side of the same.

Thanking for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Gros DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jaconette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes. R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 13—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855